ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE FOUND UNDER TREIR	l
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Dry Goods Jewelry Sales by Auction GIFTS FOR THE SEASON .- Daguerreo-GIFTS FOR THE SEASON.—Described by the son Ivory, combining mattre with art, with rare perfection by Brady's new discovery, offer appropriate gifts for the coming season. These Daguerreotypes are colored in McDugall's exquisitety beautiful ayle. A neat and varied assortment of gold locks is, bracelets, plain and oranental cases for miniatures, at Brady's National Gallery, 205 Broadway. N. B.—The superior arrangement of light in this establishment enables the proprietor to take pictures in any kind of weather.

Velvet Cloaks and Sacks, together with cloth and Slik do, may be found in every desirab style and quality, at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, SBroadway, corner Leonard at where also Woolen, Pla and Broché Long and Square Shawls, Sliks, Merine Cashmeres, De Laines, and every other kind of Dry Good may be obtained on fair and favorable terms. Their stoc of Lace and Muslip Window Draperies will be found desirable, while their sixpenny Calicoes, shilling De Lalmes, and large stock of other chang goods are just the thing fo holiday prisents for domestics, as well as desirable for people whose means are funited.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OUTDONE .- Did THE WORLD'S FAIR OUTPONE.

you ever see such an immense collection of magnificent Shawls, Sikk, Merinos, Paramattas, Alpacas, De Laines, &c., as that of G. M. Bodine, Grand-st. corner of Orchard, 1923 Orand, 1935 is the usual question of the fair purchasers who daily crowd insistore. The laste of France, the genies of Germany, the skill of China, Persia and Hindostan, and the industry of England and America have all been put in requisition to form a stock which, in point of syle, beauty and elegance is far shead of any in the United States. These goods, too, are actually sold 25 per cent. less than in any store in the city. Hence arises the immense patronage bestowed upon the elegant emporium, 325 Grand-st. "Go., at 11.

THEIR SUPERIORITY ACKNOWLEDGED .-KNON's Fall and Winter style of Hals is all that the most elegant fancy can imagine. They are light, of beautiful model, and most becoming and faultless in appearance.—We most acknowledge that we think KNON, successful as he has been heretofore, never produced anything more attractive. Gentlemen who have not selected their Fall hats should call on him, at 128 Fallon-st.

seen a new article, just introduced by Cantretta, of 335 Bowery, which, we prophery, will be very popular with the ladies. It is a gater boot, bandsomely fashioned, made of cloth, with an inner lining of chamots leather. It is such the thing for cold weather, and is an admirable substitute for the cumbrons, inelegant overshoe now generally worn. No femile who values her health and comfort should be willout them. THE ALPINE GAITER BOOT .- We have

WHO DANCED WITH JENNY LIND!

Ladies, If you wish Galter Boots, Qualited Boots and Shoos,
Ties, Buskins, &c. for pronounce—if you want White
Ties, Buskins, &c. sain and Kin Sippers for bails and
parties, or India Rubeer Boots and Shoes for stormy weatther—in fact, any articles in the Boot and Shoe line, for Laparties, of Industrials in the Boot and South ther—in fact, any arbicles in the Boot and go to dies. Misses and Children, take our navine and go to dies. Misses and Children, take our navine and go to

we invite public attention to the sale of so desirable Building Lots at auction, by Antiony J. Blercorer, This Day, the 17th inst at 12 of clock, at the Real Esiste Sales Roems, 7 Broad-at consisting of six lots on Empheenth-si, near the First-av, and one for the certier of Sixteenth-at and Livingston-place; also, 12 valuable lots of ground, all lying in one body, on Fifty-eighth and Fifty-mult sta near Broadway, and 13 lots on and next the south-east certier of Fourth-av, and One Hundred and Thirteenth-sit. Maps of the above can be had at the sales-room, as above.

(1242) 3 We invite public attention to the

The most beautiful Present for the approaching Holidays is one of Roor's truthful Daguerreo-types, either set in one of his beautiful gold lockets or orna-mental cases, of which he has a choice variety, from \$2 up

FINE ARTS.—Tulbotypes, or Portraits n Ivory, Paper and Glass. These pictures combine the couracy of likeouse of the Photograph with the highly wrought mish of the painting; they are taken in all sizes. Wrongle mish of the painting; they are taken in all sizes. All so, baguerreotypes of discussed persons copied by the Talbovype process. Specimens are to be seen at 27 Broad-Talbovype Transcription. A. Q. BRAUNS, (late Langenheim & Co.)

Thousands of Children die annually of the Croup, and yet two or three doses of Dr. Rocers's Liverwort, Tar, and Canchaigus will destroy the false membrane formed by this disease, give free passage to the breata, and thoroughly relieve this distressing complaint. Mothers, thick of this It is equally efficacious in all Palmonary diseases. For saie at the depot, 3:6 Broadway, and by all the retail city druggists. Price, in large bottles, \$1, or six bottles for \$5.

WINTER CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES. WINTER CLOTHING AT

The best stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing to be for
a this city, seiling off without regard to cost, to reduce
tock of Winter Clothing. BOUGHTON & KNAPP,
Ald final. 33 Maiden-lan

KITTLE'S PLANING AND MATCHING MA-CHING PARTIES AND GLATCHING PIAC-CHINE.—For rights to this machine, which is not surpassed by any other now in use, apply at the office, 71 Twenty-second-st. where machines may be seen in operation, and white, also, the natentee may be consulted.

Sawing of all kinds, planing and matching promptly at-tended to.

FINE ARTS .- A new and beautiful artisally pronounced superior to any heretotore produced in this country, can be seen at GURNEY'S Gallery, 189 Broad way—the oldest establishment of the kind in the City. Mr G. attends personally to his sitters, and from his great experience in the art he is at all times enabled to give perfect satisfaction to all who wish a good picture. N. B.—Having a superior arrangement of light, pictures can be taken in any kind of weather.

WINTER ANNOUNCEMENT.-SEASON OF WINTER ANNOUNCEMENT.—SEASON OF FURS:—GENIN, 214 Broadway, solicits the attention of the ladies to his magnificent assortment of superb Furs, made up in the newest and most fashiomable styles, and consisting of full sets of Hudson Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Royal Ermine, Stone Martin, Chinchilla, Rock Martin, Mink, &c. His stocks of Muris, Victorines and Curfs, he is confident, has never been surpassed by any ever submitted to the good taste and lungment of the ladies of New-York.

An immense stock of gentlemen's Fur and Plush Cars, of the most recherche patterns, combining elegance with warmth, has also just been opened, and all who desire to call and examine them.

Ladies Fur and Felt Bonnets, together with an elegant variety of lovely bats for children.

GENIN.

214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. AND CHILDREAS CLOSE AS SAITH 79 and 81 William street, would inform the trade generally that they have now on hard a large and handsome assortment of the latest and most fashionable styles of the above Clothing, at very reduced prices.

GENTLEMEN'S FALL AND WINTER WERL-WM. T. JENNINGS & Co. 231 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain, will this day introduce their new Styles of Overcosts, and other Fall and Winter Garments, comprising an assortment in style and character far superior to the productions they have heretofore rendered so acceptable to their numerous patrons.

REMOVAL.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY have removed from 432 Pearl-st. to their new Carpet store 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. The balance of the stock of Carpets and Oli Cloths removed from Pearl-st, will be exhibited in the basement of their new store, and sold at 15 per cent. less than cost until disposed of, d12 124*

FUR TIPPETS, BOAS, AND FUR ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—Superior Lynx, Martin, Flich, Chinchilla, Ermine, Squirrel, and Jonnet Muffs: Fur Tippets, Collers, Victorines and Cuffs; Swansdown Tippets and Trimmings, and other Fur Goods, cheaper than any other store in the city d1431* WM. BANTA, 106 Canal-st. cor. of Wooster.

CARD .- ROCKY-BAR MINING COMPANY. —The notice heretofore published by me informing public of the relation in which I stood (and now stand this Company was deemed by me a necessary and proptice, under the chemostances for my own protection notice, under the circumstances, for my own protection. I am free to state that it was not published with the design of injuring the Company. Of the present position and future prospects of the Company I have no personal knowledge. John 7, 1850. HENRY BANGE. edge. Dated Dec. 7, 1850.

The two highest Medals of 1850 for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the two last Fairs held at Castle Garden and Philadelphia have been awarded to the Roors, 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Gal-lery Free.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st. near the Park

BARNUM'S MUSEUM .- If you would let DARNUM'S PHUSEUM.—If you would let your children know how Vice may "see her own image," and how Virtue always meets with her reward in life, take them to see the uew moral play of the Curate's Daughter, as performed at this respectable piace. It was immeasely successful last evening, and is just the thrilling, interesting, whole some play to please the public, and do good. It is done to sight, beside the amusing performances this afternoon.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT AURORA, ISD.—Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning the extensive distillery of Mr. Gaff, at Aurora, Ind. was entirely destroyed by fire—the loss, in all, amounting to about \$75,000, on which there was partial insurance. The same establishment was burnt some time ago, and rebuilt. The flames were so vivid, that, we are informed, the light was seen from this city.

[Cinc. Com. 12th. [Cinc. Com. 12th. seen from this city.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17. See Sixth Page for Evening Edition News. Democratic Whig General Committee.

An Adjourned Meeting of this Committee will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 17th instant, at 71 o'clock, at the Broadway House. By order.
WASHINGTON SMITH, Chairman.

JOSEPH M. PRICE, Secretaries.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European circulation will be issued TO MORROW MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Asia sails from this port To Morrow at 12 o'clock-

To Correspondents. "R. H. L." is received.

In Congress, Yesterday.

Both Houses yesterday looked a little more like doing something. In the Senate Mr. Cass got through a resolution calling for the correspondence between the Gov. ernment and the Austrian Minister, relative to the diplomatic agent sent by the United States to Hungary during the revolutionary struggle in that country. Mr. Benton introduced his Pacific Railroad Bill and made a speech in explanation of its provisions. According to it a railroad, plank road and common road for wagons and horses, with a foot path for pedestrians, are to be built from St. Louis to San Francisco by the Federal Government. Branch roads are to connect with Santa Fé and Oregon. A tract of one hundred miles wide, containing some hundred and fifty million acres is set aside for the purpose. To this the Indian title is to be extinguished; military posts are to be established along the line; and lands granted to actual settlers, though on what terms our dispatch does not state. The Senate then passed the bill extending the Charter of the Potomac Insurance Co. with a clause making stockholders individnally liable. While this was under consideration Jenny Lind came into the gallery and caused a commotion in that important branch of the Senate, though it does not seem that the proceedings on the floor were seriously interrupted.

In the House Mr. Briggs procured the New-York Branch Mint bill to be made the order of the day for the second Tuesday of January. A Message was received from the President announcing the official acceptance by Texas of the Ten Million indemnity, and congratulating Congress on the success of that great Peace Measure. Mr. Meade tried vainly to get through a resolution looking toward the division of the public lands among the States. The Cheap Postage bill was made the order of the day for next Wednesday. The affairs of the new Territories were set down for consideration on three days in the first week of February. A resolution was adopted inquiring into the propriety of withdrawing our squadron from the Coast of Africa. A proposition to allow certain persons entitled to bounty lands to bequeath the same by testament was considered in Committee, but not finally acted on when the House adjourned.

Our readers will perceive that the persevering efforts of Hon. Geo. Briggs of this City, in behalf of the New-York Mint, have at last been so far crowned with success that the bill is made the order of the day for the first Tuesday in January. Mr. Briggs deserves the highest credit for his fidelity to the interests of the City, and will not fail to receive it.

Carolina Bluster.

The Telegraphic report that South Carolina is arming and promising to give her Uncle Samuel a severe flogging does not greatly alarm us. She is rather wolfish at present, but she will not hurt any body much, and we trust nobody will hurt her. Should she proceed to the extremity of resisting the collection of the Federal Revenue and expelling the U.S. officers from Charleston, we trust her coast will be effectually blockaded by the Navy, so as to enforce the collection of duties on all incoming goods outside of her jurisdiction. and that she will there be left to cool. Let no blood be needlessly shed, but let no unworthy concessions be made. What we apprehend is not that South Carolina will practically secede from the Union, but that undue truckling to her will be resorted to on the pretext of averting that deplored catastrophe. The Tariff Compromise of 1833 and the Ten Millions to Texas in 1850 are precedents which must not be followed in 1851. Gentlemen of the South! the Free States will not surrender half of California to Slavery, and will not consent to the establishment of Slavery in New-Mexico and Utah! They do not repent of having successfully resisted the Extension of Slavery into our New Territories. They do not feel that they have demanded any thing that was not right, nor that they have in any way encroached upon the rights of the South. They do not regard the 'Adjustment' of last summer as, on the whole, favorable to the North, nor will they consent, on the assumption that it was, to give new guarantees and new assurances to the Slaveholding interest. Let it be fairly understood that, in case of a secession of South Carolina, the North will not needlessly shed one drop of her blood, nor, on any consideration, surrender one tittle of its cherished principles, and we

shall arrive speedily and happily at the

end of this new demonstration.

Civilization vs. Slavery.

Though the barbarous laws of the South

ern States in reference to free negroes may

be justified by the plea of necessity, they are none the less an outrage upon every sentiment of humanity, and a disgrace to the people and the age by which they are enacted. Very probably it is dangerous for a community founded on Slavery to allow persons of the servile race, who have enjoyed the benefits of freedom and become elevated to the dignity of manhood, to come unobstructed among its human chattels, exciting in them ideas of freedom and stimulating the instinct of revolt. But to wise legislators bent on the improvement, not the rain of their country that fact should suggest something else than an obstinate conservatism. When an institution becomes so palpably replete with danger to every interest of Society that the slightest shock threatens harm to the whole fabric, simple good sense would seem to require the most strennous efforts for its speedy removal, and nothing but unaccountable folly can attempt to put off the evil day by paltry palliatives or tyrannical expedients. If Slavery reduces a great State to such pitable weakness, that it can be so far imperiled by the mere complexion of an innocent and well behaved sailor that it is compelled for very safety to shut him up in prison the moment he reaches its borders, one would naturally expect to see all the citizens of that State not positively demented, combined in the earnest endeavour to get rid of the cause of so lamentable a condition of things. But the destiny of tyranny is ever to be blind, and tyrannical democracies form no exception to the rule. Instead of seeking safety in the way of progress and judicious reform the holders of illegitimate and inhuman privilege cling to their unnatural and frail position, seeking to fortify, not to resign it. In vain the condemnation of the civilized world seems to be pronounced upon them; in vain reason utters her verdict; in vain the upbraiding voice of their own consciences and the recurring doubts of their own understandings. But this immobility is only apparent : the weight of public opinion and and the force of circumstances in time necomplish every thing that could be desired; and the pernicious and dangerous institution is finally numbered among the things

Those laws of Carolina, Louisiana and other Slave states, whereby free citizens of New York, or Massachusetts, or England or France, are consigned to prison merely for having a swarthy complexion, have been again and again branded with the fitting stigma in the North and in England At last they have been brought to public notice in the Legislative Assembly of France in the manner detailed below. The discussion took place on the 98th ult.

M. Schoelcher rose to address interpellations to the Minister of Marine, relative to the following circular, issued by the latter in May, 1850:

"The circular of the 8th of October, 1849," says the Minister, "has already confirmed the recom-mendations contained in those of the 29th of Au-gust, 1830, the 7th of December, 1837, the 16th of gust, 1830, the 7th of December, 1837, the 16th of August, 1842, and the 6th of January, 1846, relative to the absolute prohibition to introduce into the States of the American Union negroes and people of color, whether free or slaves. Returning to that important point, my colleague thus expresses himself: Perhaps you will think proper, in order to obviate the recurrence of inconveniences of the same kind as those which took place in the case of Coppens, that it may be necessary to make it the object, not only of a new warning in the French harbors, but also of fresh instructions to the Governors of our West India colonies, to the effect of informing our Captains that the to the effect of informing our Captains that the presence on board, in any capacity whatsoever, of people of color, subjects them to the penalty of imisonment, and condiscation of the vessel in which they shall have been brought to the United States, without the possibility of an appeal al Government. The discussion which took place on the 29th of April last, in the House of Com-mons of England, proves beyond the possibility of doubt that, in that respect, no mitigation car doubt that, in that respect, no intigation can be expected, and that they must not rely on any derogation in their favor from the severity of that part of American legislation. I invite you, gentlemen, to communicate without delay, to the Chambers of Commerce, Merchants and Captains within your maritime jurisdiction, the information contained in the above circular.—ROMAIN DESPOSSES.

M. Schoelcher denounced the measures adopted by the United States as a violation of the treaties of commerce and amity they have concluded with foreign nations. Would not France be justified in retaliating? Suppose she issued a decree in retainting? Suppose and issued a decree, forbidding the introduction into France of Americans with black or red hair, under the penalty of imprisonment and confiscation, would the United States have a right to complain? Was not the case precisely similar? France counted magistrates, officers, members of the Institute, and representatives. resentatives of the nation, who were people of color; and his colleague, M. Perrinon, who had been a distinguished pupil of the Polytechnic School, could not land in the United States with out exposing bimself to imprisoment and the gal-leys. This could not be allowed by France. Eng-land had accepted these conditions, but that was or reason why France should submit to them. Placed as she is at the head of civilization, she was bound to assume an honorable initiative, and demand the abrogation of those disgraceful measures, which violated the still existing Treaty of 1778, concluded with France, and the Constitu-tion of the Confederation itself, which provided that no private State should make laws derogate that no private state should make laws derogatory to the obligations imposed by treaties. In conclusion, M. Schoelcher moved the following resolution: "The Assembly, after directing the attention of the Ministry to the situation of French blacks and mulattoes in the United States, passes to the first of the configuration." to the order of the day.

Admiral Romain Desfosses, Minister of Marine. replied that negotiations had been entered into on the subject, at different periods, between the De-partments of Marine and Foreign Affairs, with the Government of the laited States, but particularly on the occasion of the introduction of black servants, attached to French emigrants from Martin nited States and the French Colonies was insig nificant, he was nevertheless obliged to acknowledge that the American laws were highly injurious to the French interests. He would not un dertake to examine if the American Government was justified in excluding from its shores mer suspected of carrying on a projugganda in favor of the abolition of Slavery, he should only observe that the Free Blacks and Mulattoes of the North were excluded by law from the Southern States, and that French officers, magistrates, consuls, or representatives of the people, who arrive in the United States, on board ships of the Military Navy, were received with respect and distinction, whatever might be the color of their skip.

Gen Lishitte, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that he had only a few words to god to what his colleague had stated. He concurred in the sentiments expressed by M. Schoelcher with regard to measures which violated international laws, and had done everything in his power to induce the Federal authorities and those of the States of the Union to repeal that barbarous and savage legislation, and that he had hitherto failed in prevail-

ng on them to adopt a course of civilization and

The Paris National of Nov. 27 also devotes to this subject its leading article, which is signed by M. Schoelcher, and treats the matter more at length than is done in the above brief report of his speech. The National concludes in the following terms: We do not ask for retaliation, for that would

be no less barbarous than the laws of which we complain. Nor do we desire that this should be made a question of war or even of rupture. The use of force against the weak is an inlightly; with a nation so redoubtable as North America, it would not be the means of gaining anything. We desire simply that our Government should endea-ver to obtain a revision of those articles in the American Legislation with which we have the right to be dissatisfied. Let it join with the Cabi-net of St. James in making at Washington courteous but earnest representations on the subject; let the two great nations of Europe address themselves together to the States of the Amerithemselves together to the States of the Ameri-can Confederation; let them pursue this as a sacred work, and no doubt they will obtain from the wisdom and generosity of the Congress of the United States an honorable response in a question in which are engaged the sovereign principles of civilization and reason, as well as the imprescripible prerogatives of human dignity

We fear that The National is under an illusion and that relief will not easily be obtained for the grievance so justly complained of. Still we should be glad to see the effort made by the Governments of France and England, in the spirit above recommended. It would, at least, add something to that power of public opinion before which Slavery is surely destined to disappear.

For The Tribune

To Horace Greeley, Esq. Pursuant to your leave, please insert in your paper the ollowing corrections to an article addressed to the citizens f Brooklyn, purporting to be an excuse for your not lecing on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. In your letter of

onal promise to locture this neck (my note says to morrow, etc. 4.) but adds 'some evening this week, for St. Peter's harch. Brooklyn Will you send me word by bearer richter 1 am expected to lecture to-morrow, or, if not, ien when and where ?"

My reply to that letter, dated the next day, Dec. 4, was as

follows:

"Your note of yesterday has been received, and in reply I would state that there must be some misunderstanding relative to the time of the delivery of your Lecture in our Course; as our Programme says Dec. 10, and I think I mentioned that day to you—you making a minute of it at the time. If other engagements should interfere, please inform me immediately, so that other arrangements can be made. If you can possibly make good our promise to the made. If you can possibly make good our promise to the made, it you can be not to me, you will oblige," &c.

To this reply so word or letter was ever received from you not from any one in your behalf; and the Committee therefore relied upon your lecturing on the 10th inst.

I am willing that the community should judge between us on this ground alone, but there is another ground: The

s on this ground alone; but there is another ground: The Lecturer for that day. (Was I wrong in supposing that you knew such to be the case!) Now put the two facts above stated together, and may not the case be closed with a ver-W. SEAMAN BEARE. Reply.

There is no pretense above (or but the faintest shadow of one) that I ever agreed to lecture in Brooklyn Dec. 10th, and I certainly did not. The Lecture Committee narked me down for such time as sulted their convence, and sent me word that they had done so long after ward, and after I had made other engagements utterly in-compatible with their appointment for me. And then, con-sidering it too much trouble to call on me (one of them dong business within a quarter and another within hal mile of my office) they took for granted that I would fulfil their appointment because they heard nothing to the con-trary (I think there is a better way of doing business than

which I notified him that I could not lecture on the evening set down for me. Does not this fact prove the evening set down for me. Boes not this fact prove the impropriety of his relying on my silence as consent, when he could so easily have called on me? He puts a notice in The Tribune that I am to lecture in Brooklyn on a certain evening, and I write him that I cannot. Failing to receive his letter, he considers it sure enough that I will lecture there that evening and not worth his while to ascertain the considerable of the provided by the considerable of the con whether I can or cannot. I trust his Committee is more careful in other cases; and I hereby earnestly request them never again to advertise me as engaged to lecture on a par louing evening until they have obtained my express consen o do so. It is all I can well do to fulfill my own engage ments, and I do not relish the idea of being publicly black-guarded and threatened with horsewhipping for failing to fill one I never made.

Mr. Beare's note of Dec. 4th, (quoted above by him,) I cannot find, and do not remember to have received. (The fact that he has it so handy may possibly explain my not having it.) But his original letter of invitation is now before me, and contains no intimation that I was desired to ecture on the 1(th, nor on any particular evening. On the contrary in mentioning that the course would begin the second Tuesday in November, and continue cessive Tuesday evening, I understood that I was to select ngly, and so made an entry in my pocket-book at the time as any one may see who cares to look at it. I was careful to make one, very soon after this, to be at Rutland, Vt. on the 1th. If Mr. Beare intends now to say, by his extract of Dec. 4th, that I ever promised him that I would lecture on the 10th, I will only observe that, in so directly contradicting my recollection and my memorandum, he should have the evidence of some letter from me to him, and not rely on that of an alleged letter from him to me. It. o.

-P.S. The following note from a gentleman attached to the Tribune Office will perhaps qualify Mr. Beare's statement that the Committee relied on my lecturing on

The 10th:

**Monday, Dec 16, 1850.

Dear Sir. Two or three days previous to the evening you were expected to lecture in Brooklyn I called upon Wist. Pooler, Esq. (who is associated with Mr. Beare on the Brooklyn Lecture Committee) and Mr. Poole expressed to me his purpose of going to The Tribune Office to see you, as he had been informed you could not lecture as announced. I think I informed him of your absence, or anticipated absence, from the City, and also suggested the name of a distinguished gentleman to take your place on the occasion. Yours respectfully. E. H. JENNY.

**H. Garrier E. E. E. See the 10th:

The Higher and the Lower Law.

To the Editor of The Tribune:
I am somewhat obfuscated by the many recent

iscourses about the "powers that he," being "or dained of God"-can, and will you, enlighten me by replying to the fellowing?

Suppose some Nero or Caligula should imbibe the idea that our Government is not the real, true, genuine one that it ought to be, and should be able, iby revolution or conquest, to overthrow it, and establish a despotic one, (absolutely so.) and one of its laws should forbid the Freedom of Speech and of the Press, and make the penalty speech and of the Press, and make the penalty for its violation. Death by the most approved method adopted by the Inquisition—Would re-sistance to this new government, or this new law, be a resistance of God's ordinance? and, to make the case stronger, we will suppose the shove law has been adjudicated and pronounced right and proper, by the "properly organised de-partment of the government."

ONE WHO WANTS LIGHT.

Not being addicted to the untying of Theological knots, we turn over our inquiring friend to Rev. Dr. Moses Stuart. Rev. I. S. Spencer, the Journal of Commerce, or some other advocate of the · Right Divine' of rulers to ' govern wrong.' We are not of their number. [Ed. Trib.

SCHETHING OF A TURNIP .- We duly received about Election time, but were then too busy to ncknowledge, a Steuben County Turnip, from Mr. W. S. Gile, Addison, N. Y. which weighs twentyfive pounds and measures forty four inches in circumference. It is the largest root of this year's growth that has come under our observation.

Labor and its Rewards-Wages and their Reduction.

In publishing the following statement of

the case of the Carpet-Weavers in Fortythird street who have 'struck' work because of a reduction of their wages, we cannot become even passively accessary to the dissemination of false ideas and mischief-breeding delusions. We deeply regret thenecessity for a Reduction of Wages anywhere; we more than regret any such reduction without necessity. We have done and will do all in our favor to obviate not only the necessity but the practicability of such reduction. And yet we know, and all who have candidly studied the subject must know, that there are now existing and actively at work influences far above the control of any employer or company which must absolutely constrain a reduction of wages in many if not most departments of Manufacturing Labor. Such being the fact. how can we aid or countenance any attempt to cast odium on the employers who reduce wages, especially when it is not even pretended that their reduced prices are lower than the prices hitherto paid in rival establishments? How can we say that the employers complained of in this instance have done wrong, when we do not know how their prices compare with those of other manufacturers of similar fabrics, nor whether the reduction has not been more than paralleled by a reduction in the selling price of Carpets since their former rates of wages were established! We know that Carpets are cheaper than formerly-much cheaper-and that ninety-nine in every hundred purchasers of Carpets (laborers for wages included) will buy the very cheapest they can get, never asking nor caring whether the Carpets can really be afforded and the labor expended thereon fairly paid for at such prices,-Nearly all of us are daily buying the very cheapest articles (of their quality) we can find: and how can we expect that the master-workers who hire the labor that fabricates them are to act on a principle precisely opposite to that of their customers, and pay generous, living prices when they must sell at the lowest prices or not sell at all? Is it not morally impossible that they

We know but one way of keeping up and increasing wages, and that is by increasing the demand for and the productiveness of Labor. With the Public Lands Free to Actual Settlers, so as to draw off as many as possible to Agriculture, and with an efficient Protective Tariff to secure stability, experience and diversification to our Manufactures, we might look with confidence for an eager demand for Labor of all kinds and a general increase of its rewards. Even though the same work-say Spinning or Weaving a particular kind of Yarn or Fabric-might not be paid higher than now, yet there would be frequent opportunities for faithful artisans and operatives to take a step upward, exchanging their old situation for a new and better one. Let us make at home what Iron, Wares and Fabrics we consume, and hundreds now at work as simple 'hands' will be required as Foremen, Assistants, and in other responsible and well-paid capacities, their advancement giving others also a chance for a step upward. Let the demand for Labor in general or in any branch outran the supply, and Laborers may then command better terms; but with a large share of our present Forges, Furnaces, Factories and Machine-shops standing idle, and scarcely any new ones going up, it is mor ally impossible that the average reward of Labor should not decline.

If our Manufactures are to continue in their present depressed condition, there will, there must be reductions of wages. not merely in a few branches, but in many. Whenever carpet-weavers shall be in considerable excess of the demand for their services, some will be driven out of the trade and others will stay in it by agreeing to work for lower wages than formerly. So with other departments of industry .-To attempt to keep up wages, no matter how moderate, in the face of declining prices of goods, a dull market, heavy importations and diminishing home production, would be just as absurd as to think of keeping the waters of Lake Superior piled up on the top of the Alleghany Mountains.

-Arc these things so, or are they not? Will those inclined to carp at the foregoing statements endeavor to show wherein they are mistaken? And if they are correct. wherein are the employers who say, . We can afford to pay but so much-take that or leave the chance to others'-any more culpable than the mechanic or laborer who offers a dollar for a pair of shoes, and will not take them at any higher price? Of course, we do not defend the employer who cuts down wages below what are usually paid in his vocation-we detest and condemn his course, though the current maxims of Trade would seem to justify it-but we are contemplating the case of a reduction to the usual standard. or a general reduction of that standard, and we say that in every such case the fact that an employer thinks he can get his work done at the prices he offers is a sufficient justification for his attempt, in the eye of the law of Supply and Demand. We recognise a higher law than that, and labor for its establishment and general recognition: but so long as it is not established, and the present radically false system of Hiring and Wages shall stand, placing the Employer and the Worker in an atti-

tude of direct antagonism, so long it will be unjust to hold the employers of Labor accountable to a radically different law. And every attempt to improve the condition or increase the rewards of Labor by instigating outrages upon the property of employers who reduce wages or of operatives who accept reduced wages must re-

sult in mischief and that alone. -Now let us hear our correspondent's account of the

STRIKE AMONG THE WORKERS IN MESSRS
HIGGINS & CO.'S CARPET FACTORY, IN FORTY-THIRD-ST. A few days ago the Female Ingrain Power-

Loom Carpet Weavers in the above Factory came out on a Strike, on account of a reductical of wages of upwards of twenty per cent. For several days the females held meetings and sens deputations to the employers and overseers, and conducted themselves manfully, although without any satisfactory result. On Thursday the head manager attempted to put in new hands, or what is better known as "skunlis," at the reduced prices. The old workers, not in the least daunted, at first remonstrated with the "skunks" upon the impropriety of their conduct, and so far succeeded that several of them did not return to their work But those who did continue were in many in-stances subjected to a lettle rough handling from those who were nobly contending for an honora-ble livelihood. Matters continued in this way for several days, when on Friday evening the shunks had to be escorted home by the police. The male had to be escorted home by the police. The male portion of the workers seeing that the difficulty had now assumed a serious appearance, resolved to a man to Strike also, and render their female operatives every assistance; and on Saturday the Factory and its vicinity presented nothing but the appearance of "wars and rumors of wars." Where it is to end no one knows; but such a course is much to be regretted, as it sows unquestionable seeds of discord between employers and workers, which ought not to be the case in well regulated businesses. Were we to venture an opinion on the subject, we would say that such conduct on the part of the overseers is not the wish of Messrs. Higgins & Co., as they have all along borne a most respectable name regarding the wages and prices which they have paid for their work. But there are some men who have their work. But there are some men who have got themselves pushed in as overseers, and who are "drossed in a little brief authority," whose minds could be clasped in the foot of a turky, and who consider the smallest pittance to workers and who consider the smallest pittainee to workers a competency, but we are of opinion that if these small-potato-minded overseers would but take a retrospective view of the humiliating situation they were placed in when they were hunted and had to run for their lives on a former occasion for a stmilar transaction, they would take another and work howards course.

more honorable course.

It is alleged on the part of the Overseers that the same quality of work is wrought cheaper in other parts of the country; but supposing this to be the case (which we are not satisfied as to the truth of) boarding and house-rents are much less than the country that the country is the country to be supposed to the country to t truth of) boarding and house-rents are much less in the country towns: besides, when we reflect upon the fact that these girls who have been employed in the Forty-third-st. Factory, after toiling about twelve hours per day, earn little more (after paying boarding and washing) than a common housemaid's wages. Under these circumstances, then, we think the present reduction uncalled for

The Opera. Signora PARODI sang last evening for the last

time at the Opera House, prior to her departure for the South. The house was much fuller than the extremely unfavorable weather led us to ex pect, and although not precisely an electrical audience, the applause was most frequent and prolonged, and the prima donna was recalled after every act. "Gemma di Vergy" can never be a favorite opera. Its music is too artificial, and has none of those lingering melodies which haunt the memory and make an opera genuinely popular .-But all Donizetti's music has a sentimental strain that, by its very mournful iteration, cannot fail at last to fascinate the fancy and to recall a thousand pictures that melt in the memory even while we look upon them. In this opera, the composer has not the chance, which elsewhere he has so frequently and successfully improved, of interweaving characteristic national airs with the mass of the music. But the ear consents at last to float with the stream of song, even though it do not flow by the happy islands.

PARODI pleases us more than when, four or five weeks since, she made her debit at Astor Place. More accustomed to the house and to the audience, she has materially softened her style, and neither sings nor acts as extravagantly as at first: especially last evening her voice was mellow and sweet beyond her wont, and the last act, which is almost a monologue for the Prima Donna, was received with great delight, as it certainly

merited. We must declare finally, that although in particular parts of operas she never read attained by some other artists whom we have had, she is more uniformly successful and pleasing. The great fault of her voice is its want of varied expression, and the kindred fault of her acting is

want of gradation. We find fault the more willingly, as we do homage to her real claims as a lyrical artist, and the more readily as nothing is so fatal to an artist's fame as a meaningless monotony of praise. To night at Tripler Hall PARODI sings for the last time at present in New-York. Our readers will wait long before they hear better singing, and they cannot more pleasantly renew the pleasant remembrances of Tripler Hall.

MR. WEBSTER ABOUT TO BECOME A NEW-YORKER -The Boston Herold has the following intimation that Mr. Webster is preparing to fix his residence in this City, when he shall have retired from his present position in the Government. The statement is not to be received without a pretty decided doubt as to its correctness:

We observe that on Saturday last Messes. Coolidge & Haskell sold about 2,000 bottles of wines that were generally imported by Hon. Daniel wines that were generally impounded by him. The Webster, and were recently owned by him. The question has been asked, why this sale? A friend tells us that it is Mr. Webster's contemplation to fix his residence at New York, and that I posing of his property here to that end.

The Boston Times farnishes the following additional particulars of the sale:

tional particulars of the sale:

The wines were costly and went off at high prices. A small lot (12 bottles) of "Essex Junior" went as high as \$7 per bottle, (common wine bottles) When the "Constitution" was put up, an article imported by Hon. Daniel Webster himself in August, 1833.) the bidding became quite brisk. Every person present seemed anxious to get at least one bottle of the "Constitution." It was finally knocked off—5 bottles to Mr. Curtis; 5 do to Mr. Eastburn, City Printer; 5 do to Mr. Appleton; 5 do to Mr. Sargent, Ac.— Mr. Curtis; 5 do to Mr. Eastburn, City Printer; 5 do to Mr. Appleton; 5 do to Mr. Sargent, &c.—Judge Warren took 6 bottles, Messrs, Saltonstall, Rodman, Rich, Mason, Joseph Whitney, and Mr. Skinner, each took one or more bottles. The same Mr. Skinner bid off a number of "Yellow Jackets" at \$4 per bottle.

When the reporter of the Chronotype inquired the "idea" of the sale, he was informed that Mr. Webster was "short.

Webster was "short.

THE BARES IN THE SNOW.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript narrates a singular incident which happened in the village of Piedmont, N. H. last week. Two little children, one five and He last week. Two little children, one five and the other three years of age, strayed from home Not returning at dark a general search through out the night was made by the people of the village. In the morning the children were discovered in an open field, lying upon the frozen ground and locked in each other's arms, one sleeping soundly and the other awake. Aithough the little was a severe one, the little ones have night was a severe one, the little ones have slown as yet no ill effects from the exposure. It is wonderful how two such little children could pass a winter's night upon the frozen ground without perishing.